

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

THE HEALTH

OF THE

SOUTHBOROUGH

URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT,

FOR THE YEAR

1909.

CENSUS, 1891.				CENSUS, 1901.			
No. of Acres... ..				No. of Acres			
1,678*				1,600			
Inhabited Houses... ..				Inhabited Houses... ..			
1,102				1,539			
Population				Population			
5,418				6,977			

*78 Acres transferred to Tunbridge Wells in
November, 1894.

THE **Population** of Southborough, estimated to the middle of 1909, was **8,607**, showing an increase of 1,630 since the census of 1901, and of 216, on the estimated population of 1908.

The number of registered Births was 156, consisting of 82, of males, and 74 of females, and giving a **Birth-rate** of 18·1 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 16·3 in 1908, and 20·9 in 1907. Of the total 156 births, 8 were illegitimate infants.

Ninety-five deaths were registered, consisting of 39 of males and 56 of females. To this number must be added 13 deaths of residents which took place in public institutions beyond the District, *viz.*, 6 in Tunbridge Wells General Hospital and 7 in Tonbridge Union Workhouse, making a nett total of 108 deaths.

The **Death-rate** was 12·5 per 1,000 of population, as compared with 11·7 in 1908, and 11·8 in 1907.

The principal **Epidemic Diseases** include Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Fever (including the three principal forms, Typhus, Enteric (Typhoid) Fever, and Pyrexia of uncertain origin) and Diarrhœa.

Of the total 108 deaths, 5 were caused by one or other of these diseases, *viz.*, 1 by Measles, 3 by Diphtheria, and 1 by Enteric Fever.

The **Epidemic Disease Death-rate** was 0·58 per 1,000 of population, as against 0·47 in the previous year, and 1·3 in 1907.

The **Infant Mortality**, *i.e.*, the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 registered births was 57, as against 116 in the two previous years.

I am very glad to report that this rate has fallen by one half from that of the previous year (116), and hope that the public, and especially the working classes, are realising that much can be done in this direction by individual care in the selection and preparation of infant food, and by encouraging the natural feeding of infants.

During the year 1909, the birth-rate in **England and Wales**, taken as a whole, was 25·6 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·9 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908, and lower than the rate in any other year on record.

The death-rate in 1909 was 14·5 per 1,000, which was 0·2 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908, and lower than the rate in any other year on record.

The rate of mortality among infants under one year of age to 1,000 registered births was 109, which is 11 per 1,000 below the rate in 1908. The rate in 1909 was lower than in any other year on record.

The epidemic disease death-rate was 1·12 per 1,000 living, against 1·77, 1·28, and 1·34 respectively in the three preceding years.

The vital statistics for **this District** are excellent, and compare very favourably with the rates for the whole of England and Wales; the general death-rate, the epidemic disease death-rate, and the infant mortality being respectively 2·0, 0·54, and 52 below the corresponding rates for the country generally.

	DEATH-RATE.	EPIDEMIC DISEASE DEATH-RATE	INFANT MORTALITY.
England and Wales	14·5	1·12	109
Southborough Urban	12·5	0·58	57
	2·0	0·54	52

The **Birth-rate** for the District is 1·8 higher than the rate in 1908, but 5·5 points below the average birth-rate for the past 10 years, and is 7·5 below the rate for England and Wales in 1909.

A.—NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Under the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Acts, 1889 and 1899, the following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in the District, *viz.*, Small-pox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, the disease known as Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, and the Fevers known by any of the following names,

Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Relapsing, Continued, and Puerperal.

Fifty-three cases were notified as compared with 20 in the previous year, and consisted of 13 cases of Diphtheria, 27 of Scarlet Fever, 4 of Erysipelas, and 9 of Enteric Fever.

Diphtheria.—Thirteen cases with 3 deaths were reported, as compared with 9 non-fatal cases in 1908. They were notified as follows :

	Cases.			
January	2			
February	1			
April	1			
May	1			
July	4			
August	3			
November	1			
<hr/>				
Total	13			

Locally the cases were reported from:

	Cases.		
London Road, Southborough...	3
Forge Road, ,,	3
Pennington Road, ,,	3
Powder Mill Lane, High Brooms	...		1
Prospect Road, Southborough	1
High Brooms Road, High Brooms	...		1
Meadow Road, Southborough	1
<hr/>			
Total	13

The first death was that of a child aged $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, notified on January 9th, from London Road, which terminated fatally two days later; the second death occurred in the Tunbridge Wells General Hospital, the patient, a girl aged 5 years, having been admitted to that Institution from Powder Mill Lane for operation, and died immediately after; the third death, an infant 14 months of age (one of four children notified in the same family in London Road) occurred in August.

The following table shows the age-periods at which the cases and deaths occurred:

1-5 years.	5-15 years.	15-25 years.
<hr/> 4	<hr/> 8	<hr/> 1=13 cases.
2	1	=3 deaths.

Two of the patients were treated at the Isolation Hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—Twenty-seven non-fatal cases were notified, as against 4 in 1908, and were notified in point of time as follows:

	Cases.
April	1
August	2
September	2
October	8
November	9
December	5
	<hr/>
Total	27

Locally they occurred:

	Cases.
Nursery Road, High Brooms	4
High Brooms Road, High Brooms	4
Great Brooms Road, „	3
Powder Mill Lane, „	3
Edward Street, Southborough	3
Wolseley Road, High Brooms	2
Taylor Street, Southborough	2
Springfield Road, „	1
Prospect Road, „	1
Forge Street, „	1
London Road, „	1
Colebrook Road, High Brooms	1
Andrew Road, „	1
	<hr/>
Total	27

The following shows the age-periods at which the disease occurred:

under 1 year. 1-5 years. 5-15 years. 15-25 years. 25-65 years.

1	5	16	2	3=27 cases.
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Erysipelas.—Four non-fatal cases of this disease were notified, as compared with two in the previous year, and arose—one in each of the months of January, February, March, and August—one at Colebrook Road, High Brooms, two at Springfield Road, Southborough, and one at South View Road, High Brooms.

One of the patients was a boy 4 years of age, and the others were adults.

Enteric Fever.—Nine cases of this disease were notified, with one death, as against five cases and one death in the previous year. Five of the cases occurred in January at Weare Road—a woman and four of her children. Another member of this family had then recently recovered from Typhoid Fever, and in all probability was, quite unknowingly, the means of communication of the disease.

All these five patients were treated in hospital, the four children making good recoveries. The mother had the disease more severely, but recovered after a stay in hospital of seven weeks.

The sixth case—that of a young man aged 18—occurred at Nursery Road, High Brooms, and terminated fatally on March 6th at the Tunbridge Wells General Hospital, to which he had been removed as Scarlet Fever patients were occupying the Isolation Hospital.

The seventh case—also a young man aged 18—was reported from Weare Road, High Brooms, was treated at home and recovered.

The eighth case was a boy, aged 16, notified from Edward Street, Southborough, at the end of October, and the last case (from Pennington Lane in November), was a boy aged 13. Both this case and the preceding were nursed at home and did well.

It is satisfactory to record that no cases of **Small-pox** or **Puerperal Fever** occurred throughout the year.

Tuberculosis in all its forms caused 6 deaths during the year, as compared with 11 in 1908. Of these, 5 deaths were certified as due to Phthisis (Consumption of the Lungs) as against 9 in 1908.

The death-rate from all forms of the disease was 0·69, and the Phthisis death-rate 0·58 per 1,000 of population.

The death-rate in this district from all forms of the disease in **1908** was 1·3, and the Phthisis death-rate 1·07 per 1,000 of population, as compared with rates of 1·58 and 1·11 for England and Wales in that year. The comparative figures for 1909 for the country generally are not yet available.

Phthisis is voluntarily notifiable in the District, but no cases were notified to me under this system.

The Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, provide for the compulsory notification by Medical Officers of Poor Law Institutions, and by District Poor Law Medical Officers to the Medical Officers of Health acting for Sanitary Districts, of all cases of Phthisis occurring among inmates of Poor Law Institutions, and also among poor persons in receipt of parish relief in private houses, also the notification by Superintending Officers of Poor Law Institutions to Medical Officers of Health of the District of any person leaving an Institution who has been notified as suffering from Phthisis.

Eight cases were so brought to my notice during the year, *viz.*, seven of poor persons residing in private houses and one of a person leaving the Tonbridge Union Workhouse, whose intended place of destination was within the area of this District.

In addition to the card system mentioned in my last report, I have now procured a Register which is suitable and useful in keeping record of the cases.

I advised your Council to procure a supply of each of the following leaflets and posters for distribution :

- (a) A card "Hints for Prevention."
- (b) A leaflet of "Facts and Suggestions."
- (c) An illustrated poster regarding Consumption (used by permission of the New York State Department of Health).
- (d) The same as an illustrated card.
- (e) The same as an illustrated sheet.

These should be extremely useful in bringing home to a patient the precautions which should be observed in order to prevent the infection of other members of the family, and also in illustrating to healthy persons those conditions which tend to cause the disease. Your Council procured a supply of the above literature which it was thought would be most use.

Disinfection of the premises or rooms occupied by patients has been carried out after death, and also when necessary in the case of notification of persons suffering from the disease, and in all cases literature has been circulated.

B.—NON=NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles caused one death in March at High Brooms Road, an infant, 14 months of age.

Influenza was responsible for two deaths in March, one at Holden Road, and the other at High Brooms Road. Both patients were aged females.

No deaths were attributed to **Whooping-Cough** or **Diarrhoea**.

HOSPITAL ISOLATION.

Thirty-two cases of Infectious Disease were treated at the Isolation Hospital, Vauxhall Lane, and were admitted as follows:

January	...	5	cases	(Enteric Fever).
April	...	1	,,	(Scarlet Fever).
July	...	1	,,	(Diphtheria).
August	...	2	,,	(Scarlet Fever).
September	...	2	,,	(Scarlet Fever).
October	...	6	,,	(Scarlet Fever).
November	...	10	,,	(9 Scarlet Fever, 1 Diphtheria).
December	...	5	,,	(Scarlet Fever).
<hr/>				
Total...	32	,,	(25 Scarlet Fever, 5 Enteric Fever, 2 Diphtheria).	

The structural condition of the Hospital and its adjuncts, (laundry, administrative block, etc.) is satisfactory, but considerable difficulty is at times experienced on account of its only having

capacity to take in patients suffering from one disease at the same time. Additional ward accommodation is to be desired.

Inspections.—In addition to visits of inspection in connection with cases of Infectious Disease, special inspections have been made by me in connection with the sewage disposal question, Dairies and Cowsheds, &c.

Offensive Emanation.—My attention was called on the 20th July to a most offensive smell on Southborough Common, near to St. Peter's School. It was so bad that the closure of the school was at first contemplated. It seemed very strange that such a smell, apparent to anyone, should arise in this particularly high and healthy spot, as the school drains and sanitary arrangements were in good order, and there was absolutely nothing to account for it. I at first thought it might be an escape of coal-gas, but this was not so. Some of the surface soil was very offensive. I inspected on several occasions, and Dr. Howarth, County Medical Officer of Health, also came, but we could find no clue to the cause.

I examined some of the smelling soil bacteriologically, and some was also sent to Mr. A. G. R. Foulerton, Bacteriologist to the Middlesex Hospital, but no organisms or substances of a foul nature were detected. I kept a large flower pot full of the soil for a few days in an outhouse, and it became perfectly sweet again.

The superficial soil on the Common is light, but an ironstone comes to the surface in places, and chalybeate springs exist some three-quarters of a mile distant. An abundance of oak trees grow on the Common. At that time (July) there had been very heavy rains followed by a few very hot and oppressive days, and I am inclined to think that the smell came from some action in the ironstone taking place with the evolution of gases, of which sulphuretted hydrogen was one. The smell gradually subsided in about a fortnight and has not been noticed since. This view of ground gas is somewhat confirmed by a fact of which I was informed, *viz.*, that while tunnelling for a new deep sewer some four years ago at Speldhurst, on high ground some $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles distant from Southborough Common, the men encountered such a bad smell that they

had to leave off work for some days, and expert opinion appeared then to show that the smell arose from gases given off from the ironstone formation. In that case there was nothing offensive anywhere near, and the smell subsided of itself.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are no premises in the District which come strictly under the term of “Common Lodging House,” but special attention has been paid to a house at High Brooms which is “let in lodgings,” and it has been necessary to serve notices to remedy defects.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—There are 17 persons on the register, the same number as in 1908. They are classified thus:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	5
Cowkeepers and Dairymen	...				7
Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...		5
					—
Total	...				17

A change of tenant has been made at one of the premises occupied by a Cowkeeper.

The condition of the premises and methods of conducting business have been found to be satisfactory, and any small defects such as limewashing, &c., have been carried out on request.

In my last report I recommended the adoption of the Model Regulations of the Local Government Board in the place of the Regulations now in force under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops' Order, 1885, which latter were adopted by the Council on September 26th and came into force on 1st December, 1891.

I beg to repeat this recommendation.

I have been more than once asked, in connection with the milk supply, what becomes of those cows which are shown to be tuberculous and the milk supply is stopped at the particular place where their diseased condition is detected. The reply to this is most unsatisfactory, *viz.*, they “are got rid of,” which means that they are sold either to produce diseased milk in other districts until they are detected again, or they are sold to be slaughtered—some

for legitimate purposes, but others to be illicitly slaughtered and eaten.

Slaughter-houses.—There are still the same number of Slaughter-houses in the District (4) which are licensed annually. The premises have been found on inspection to be in good condition and conducted in a satisfactory manner, and no complaints have been received.

Bye-laws were adopted by the Council on May 10th and were confirmed by the Local Government Board on July 4th, 1871.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—There were at the end of the year the following premises on the register :

FACTORIES.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Laundries...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Brick and Tile Works	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foundry	...	...	...	...	...	1
Printer	...	...	...	...	...	1
Motor Works	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8

WORKSHOPS.

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other Trades connected with Foods or Drinks	...	...	...	...	...	0
Laundries...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other Trades connected with Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	11
Various	...	...	...	...	...	17
						<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	...	...	44

The necessary work of inspection, &c., was, as usual, carried out by Mr. Harmer, the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and the table appended to this report shows the number of visits made and defects found.

The premises are on the whole in a satisfactory condition, and it has not been necessary to resort to legal proceedings, any small

defects which were found having been remedied on notice being given.

Part 3 (which includes Sect. 22) of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, was adopted on December 31st, 1890, and came into force on February 9th, 1891.

Refuse Removal is still carried out in the High Brooms part of the District by contract, the remaining portion being cleared by the Council's own men. The refuse is disposed of at the tip in Powder Mill Lane.

Sewage Disposal.—The two new tanks and percolating filter bed with revolving sprinkler were completed at the beginning of the year, and sewage was first turned on to them on January 26th.

I inspected on April 20th, and formed the opinion that the bed had been much overworked, and an analysis of the filtered effluent confirmed this view. No sewage was sent on to the bed for a fortnight, and then a small quantity only, gradually increased to nearly its normal capacity, and by this means the filter entirely recovered itself.

I made a lengthy report on the question of further provision for sewage purification, dated May 10th. Plans were prepared by Mr. William Harmer, Surveyor to the District Council, for the provision of two more filter beds of the same size (55 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep) with the appropriate tank accommodation and provision for storm water.

A Local Government Board Inquiry was held on the 14th December, 1909, by A. A. G. Malet, Esq., M. Inst. C.E., the Inspector appointed by the Board, into the application by the Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £2,400 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal (including the execution of works in the parish of Bidborough).

The decision of the Board had not been received at the end of the year.

Water Supply.—For the purpose of providing a sufficient and direct supply for the High Brooms portion of the District it was found to be necessary that a separate main should be laid from

the Reservoir on Southborough Common along the London Road to the junction of Yew Tree Road, and an application was therefore made to the Local Government Board for sanction to borrow £600 to cover the expense of the work. An Inquiry was held on the 13th January, 1909, by M. K. North, Esq., M.Inst. C.E., who was appointed by the Board for that purpose.

The application was sanctioned by the Local Government Board, and the work has been satisfactorily carried out.

The quality of the water supply still continues to be satisfactory, as is shown by the following chemical analysis made by Messrs. Adams & Stansell, County and Borough Analysts, of a sample taken on December 1st, 1909.

"Total Solids	...	...	...	...	17·3
Loss on ignition	...	...	...	...	0·6
Chlorine	...	...	...	...	2·1
Nitrogen as nitrates	...	...	...	...	·01
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	·00
Albumenoid ammonia	...	...	...	...	·03
Oxygen absorbed in $\frac{1}{4}$ -hour	...	...	...	...	·006
„ „ 4 hours	...	...	...	...	·008
Hardness, total	...	...	...	...	4·3
„ permanent	...	...	...	...	2·7
Phosphoric Acid	...	...	...	...	free.
Nitrites	...	...	...	...	free.
Appearance in 2ft. tube	...	...	...	...	clear pale green.
Smell	...	...	...	...	none.

The above results are in grains per gallon, except free and albumenoid ammonia, which are in parts per million.

In very good condition and quite satisfactory."

Elementary Schools.—It was considered necessary to recommend the closure of the Southborough Council School (No. 243) from June 28th to July 9th (both dates inclusive) on account of the prevalence of Measles among the scholars.

In October a Memorandum was issued, jointly in the names of the Chief Medical Officers of the Local Government Board and

the Board of Education, to Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers upon Public Health Administration for the prevention of the spread of infectious diseases among children attending public elementary schools, with special reference to the circumstances in which the closure of the schools, or the exclusion of individual scholars, may be necessary.

This important Memorandum is an enlarged and revised edition of a similar one issued by the Local Government Board in January, 1908, and is divided into three parts. Part I. deals with the code requirements for school closure and exclusion of scholars, and the co-ordination of work of the Medical Officer of Health, of the School Medical Officer, and of other School Officers. Part II. recommends principles of action on the occurrence of infectious diseases at elementary schools; and Part III. gives rules for action in respect of particular diseases and rules of official procedure.

It is evidently desirable that working arrangements should be satisfactorily established between the Public Health and the School Authorities if the best results are to be obtained in prevention of the spread of infectious disease in the schools themselves and in the scholars' houses.

Adoptive Acts.—The following Adoptive Acts are in force in the district:—

- (1). Housing of the Working Classes Acts, 1885, 1890, 1894.
- (2). Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890; adopted, December 31st, 1890, and came into force February 9th, 1891.
- (3). Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890; adopted December, 31st, 1890, and came into force February 9th, 1891.
- (4). Private Street Works Act, 1892, adopted March, 29th 1899, and came into force 1st May, 1899.

Bye-Laws and Regulations.—In addition to Bye-Laws with regard to Slaughter-houses, and Regulations under the Dairies. Cowsheds, and Milkshops Order of 1885, before referred to, there are also in force in the Urban District—

BYE-LAWS with respect to the level, width, construction and sewerage, of new streets, and the construction, ventilation and drainage of buildings;

BYE-LAWS for the prevention of nuisances arising from snow, filth, &c., and the keeping of animals; and

BYE-LAWS for cleansing footways, removal of refuse, cleansing of Privies, &c.

My last year's suggestion that the above bye-laws should be amended and reprinted has not been carried out.

Reports.—My Reports to your Council during the year have included the following subjects: Sewage works, Phthisis, Offensive Smell on the Common, Analyses of Sewage Effluents, &c.

It has not been necessary to resort to **Legal Proceedings** with regard to any matter connected with the Public Health Administration during the year.

With the exception of the few cases of Scarlet fever occurring at the end of the year, the health conditions of the District may be regarded as quite satisfactory.

Mr. John Dyson, A.R.S.I., formerly Sanitary Inspector to the Chesham (Bucks) Urban District Council, was appointed Sanitary Inspector for this District by Resolution of your Council on 28th October, and took over his duties on December 26th, 1909.

Mr. Harmer's report of the sanitary work carried out by him during the year, the statistical tables required by the Local Government Board, and the tables provided by the Secretary of State for recording action taken under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, are appended.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES SCOTT TEW.

March 14th, 1910.

SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Nuisances dealt with by the Inspector during year ending 31st
December, 1909.

Insanitary dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective traps removed and renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
New sinks for sculleries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
House drains re-constructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Old W.C. apparatus removed for new	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Accumulations of manure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Defective house drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Sanitary dust bins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Back courts re-paved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective soil-pipe removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dangerous fencing removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective rain-water pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Water to W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Old houses connected with water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cesspools emptied and cleansed (20 times)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Houses fumigated and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Well-water condemned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

A number of minor nuisances were dealt with verbally.

WILLIAM HARMER,

Inspector of Nuisances,

Southborough U.D.C.

TABLE 1.
SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.
VITAL STATISTICS OF THE WHOLE DISTRICT.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year	Births.		Total Deaths registered in the District.				Total Deaths in Public Institu- tions in the District.	Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.	Deaths of Residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	Nett Deaths at all ages, belong- ing to the District.	
				Deaths under 1 year.		Deaths at all ages.						
		Number.	Rate. *	Number.	Rate per 1000 Births reg't'r'd	Number.	Rate. *				Number.	Rate. *
1 1899.	2 6875	3 206	4 29.9	5 24	6 116	7 109	8 15.8	9 7	10	11 6	12 115	13 16.7
1900.	7077	182	25.7	18	98	79	11.1	9		9	88	12.4
1901.	6977	190	27.2	26	136	117	16.7	4		4	121	17.3
1902.	7202	173	24.0	19	104	93	12.9	3		3	96	13.3
1903.	7388	191	25.8	24	125	97	13.1			8	105	14.2
1904.	7578	167	22.0	12	71	86	11.3			11	97	12.8
1905.	7774	176	22.6	15	85	79	10.1			5	84	10.8
1906.	7974	180	22.5	24	133	83	10.4			16	99	12.4
1907.	8180	171	20.9	20	116	86	10.5	1		11	97	11.8
1908.	8391	137	16.3	16	116	89	10.6			10	99	11.7
Averages for years 1899-1908.	7541	177	23.6	19	110	91	12.2	2		8	100	13.3
1909.	8607	156	18.1	9	57	95	11.0			13	108	12.5

* Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

NOTE.—The deaths to be included in Column 7 of this table are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district or division. The deaths to be included in Column 12 are the number in Column 7, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 10 and the addition of the number in Column 11.

By the term "Non-residents" is meant persons brought into the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and dying in public institutions there; and by the term "Residents" is meant persons who have been taken out of the district on account of sickness or infirmity, and have died in public institutions elsewhere.

The "Public Institutions" to be taken into account for the purposes of these Tables are those into which persons are habitually received on account of sickness or infirmity, such as hospitals, workhouses, and lunatic asylums. A list of the Institutions in respect of the deaths in which corrections have been made should be given on the back of this Table.

At Census of 1901.

Area of District in acres
(exclusive of area
covered by water) } 1595

Total population at all ages..... 6,977
 Number of inhabited houses..... 1,539
 Average number of persons per house, 4

Institutions in District receiving sick and infirm persons from outside the District.	Institutions outside the District receiving sick and infirm persons from the District.
	Union Workhouse. (Tonbridge Rural District). Small-Pox Hospital, Capel. (Tonbridge Rural District). General Hospital (Tonbridge Wells Borough).

Union Workhouse not in District.

TABLE 3.
SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE notified
during the Year, 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.								No. of cases removed to Hospital
	At all ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and up- wards.		
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (includ- ing Membranous croup)	13	...	4	8	1	...	...	2
Erysipelas	4	..	1	...	...	2	1	...
Scarlet fever	27	1	5	16	2	3	...	25	
Typhus fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric fever	9	...	...	5	3	1	...	5
Relapsing fever ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued fever ... ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal fever ... ..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Poor Law Cases)	8	1	...	...	...	7	...	...
Totals	61	2	10	29	6	13	1	32	

Isolation Hospitals, Southborough (in Urban District); total available beds, 6; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 1.

Small-pox Joint, Dislingbury (Tonbridge Rural); total available beds (each having 2,000 cubic feet air space), 14; number of diseases that can be concurrently treated, 1.

TABLE 4.

SCHEDULE B.

SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

Causes of, and ages at, Death during year 1909.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.							Deaths in Public Insti- tutions in the District.
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic Influenza... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Whooping-Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
Croup... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Asiatic Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa, Dysentery ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Epidemic or Zymotic Enteritis... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
<i>Other Continued Fevers</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Other Septic Diseases</i>	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intermittent Fever and Malarial Cachexia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Meninges ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Lungs	5	...	1	...	...	4	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer	13	...	...	...	...	3	10	...
Premature Birth	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Developmental diseases... ..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old Age	13	...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Meningitis... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Inflammation and Softening of Brain... ..	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Organic Diseases of Heart	7	...	...	...	...	1	6	...
Acute Bronchitis	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Chronic Bronchitis	8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
Lobar(Croupous)Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lobular (Broncho) Pneu- monia	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...
Diseases of Stomach ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Obstruction of Intestines	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Tumours and other Affec- tions of Female Genital Organs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents and Diseases of Parturition	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Deaths by Accident or Negligence .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deaths by Suicide	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Deaths from Ill-defined Causes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other causes	28	...	2	2	...	8	16	...
All causes	108	9	9	4	1	24	61	...

TABLE 5.
SOUTHBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT.

Infantile Mortality during the Year 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under One Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
All Causes:																	
Certified	2	I	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	9
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Common Infection Diseases:</i>																	
Small-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-Cough ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>*Diarrhœal Diseases:</i>																	
Diarrhœa, all forms ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Wasting Diseases:</i>																	
Premature Birth	I	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>*Congenital Defects</i> ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Want of Breast-milk, Starvation ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus... ..	...	I	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
<i>Tuberculous Diseases:</i>																	
<i>*Tuberculous Meningitis</i>... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis:																	
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>*Other Tuberculous Diseases</i>... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Other Causes:</i>																	
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
Bronchitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	I
Laryngitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Causes	I	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Totals	2	I	4	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	...	...	I	9

Births in year { legitimate, 148.
 { illegitimate, 8.

Deaths in year { legitimate infants, 9.
 { illegitimate ,, —

Population: Estimated to middle of 1909 ... 8,607.

Deaths from **all Causes at all Ages** ... 108.

*ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of
Health for 1909, for the Urban District of
Southborough.*

**Factories, Workshops, Laundries, Workplaces
and Homework.**

1.—INSPECTION.				
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.				
Premises.				
Inspection.				
Written notices.				
Prosecutions.				
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...				
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)				
Workplaces (other than Outw'rkers' premises)				
Total				
39				
...				
...				
2.—DEFECTS FOUND.				
Particulars.				
Found.				
Remedied				
Referred to H.M. Inspector.				
Number of Prosecutions.				
Want of cleanliness... ..				
Want of ventilation... ..				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation:				
Insufficient				
Unsuitable or defective				
Not separate for sexes				
Part III (which includes)				
Sect. 22 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act is in force.				
Offences under the Factory and Workshops Act:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100) ...				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this report).				
Total				
I				
I				

3.—HOME WORK.

3.—HOME WORK.											
OUTWORKERS' LISTS, Section 107.											
Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.			Addresses from Outworkers.		Prosecutions.	Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.	Outwork in Infected Premises, Secs. 109, 110.			
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.	Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.						
	Lists.	Workmen.									
Wearing Apparel—											
(1) Making, &c. ...	2	8	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	...
(2) Cleaning and Washing	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and Upholstery ...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bat and Ball Makers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4	12	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Workshop Bakehouses	7
Other Trades connected with foods or drinks ...	
Workshop Laundries	9
Other Trades connected with Clothing	11
Workshops, Various	17
Total number of workshops on Register	44

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Nil.

J. S. TEW,

*March 14th, 1910.**Medical Officer of Health.*

